

(viii) “Technology” (ECCN 2E983) specially designed or modified for the “development”, “production” or “use” of explosives detection equipment controlled by 2A983.

(ix) Commercial charges and devices controlled under ECCN 1C992.

(x) Technology for the production of Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) Schedule 2 and 3 chemicals controlled under ECCN 1E355.

(xi) Ammonium nitrate, including certain fertilizers containing ammonium nitrate, controlled under ECCN 1C997.

(2) Applications for the export and re-export of all other items described in paragraph (a) of this section, and not described in paragraph (b)(1) of this section, will be denied if the export or reexport is destined to a military end-user or for military end-use. Applications for non-military end-users or for non-military end-uses will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs (b)(1) and (b)(2) of this section, applications for Sudan will be considered on a case-by-case basis if:

(i) The transaction involves the reexport to Sudan of items where Sudan was not the intended ultimate destination at the time of original export from the United States, provided that the exports from the U.S. occurred prior to the applicable contract sanctity date.

(ii) The U.S. content of foreign-produced commodities is 20% or less by value; or

(iii) The commodities are medical items.

NOTE TO PARAGRAPH (b) OF THIS SECTION: Applicants who wish any of the factors described in paragraph (b)(4) of this section to be considered in reviewing their license applications must submit adequate documentation demonstrating the value of the U.S. content, the specifications and medical use of the equipment, or the date of export from the United States.

(4) License applications for items reviewed under 6(a) controls will also be reviewed to determine the applicability of 6(j) controls to the transaction. When it is determined that an export or reexport could make a significant contribution to the military potential of Sudan, including its military logistics capability, or could enhance Sudan's ability to support acts of inter-

national terrorism, the appropriate committees of the Congress will be notified 30 days before issuance of a license to export or reexport such items.

(c) *Contract sanctity.* Contract sanctity dates and related licensing information for Sudan are set forth in Supplement No. 2 to part 742. Applicants who wish a pre-existing contract to be considered must submit sufficient documentation to establish the existence of a contract.

(d) *U.S. controls.* Although the United States seeks cooperation from like-minded countries in maintaining anti-terrorism controls, at this time these controls are maintained only by the United States.

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§ 742.11 Specially designed implements of torture.

(a) *License requirements.* In support of U.S. foreign policy to promote the observance of human rights throughout the world, a license is required to export specially designed implements of torture controlled by 0A983 to all destinations, including Canada.

(b) *Licensing policy.* Applications for such licenses will generally be denied to all destinations.

(c) *Contract sanctity.* The contract sanctity date is November 9, 1995. Contract sanctity will be a factor in considering only applications for export to the NATO countries, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand.

(d) *U.S. controls.* Although the United States seeks cooperation from like-minded countries in maintaining controls on implements of torture, at this time these controls are maintained only by the United States.

§ 742.12 High performance computers.

(a) *License and recordkeeping requirements.* (1) This section contains special provisions for exports, reexports, and certain intra-country transfers of high performance computers, including software, and technology. This section affects the following ECCNs: 4A001; 4A002; 4A003; 4D001; 4D002; and 4E001.

Licenses are required under this section for ECCN's having an "XP" under "Reason for Control", unless a License Exception is available (see part 740 of the EAR). Post-shipment verification reporting or Wassenaar reporting may be required when exporting or reexporting "XP" items under the authorization of a License Exception (See 743.1 of the EAR for Wassenaar reporting requirements and paragraph (b)(3)(iv) of this section for post-shipment verification requirements). License requirements reflected in this section are based on particular destinations, end-users, or end-uses. For the calculation of CTP, see the Technical Note that follows the list of ECCNs for Category 4 in the Commerce Control List. Note that License Exception CTP contains restrictions on access by nationals of certain countries, and on re-exports and transfers of computers.

(2) In recognition of the strategic and proliferation significance of high performance computers, a license is required for the export or reexport of high performance computers to destinations, end-users, and end-uses, as specified in this section and on the CCL. These license requirements supplement requirements that apply for other control reasons, such as nuclear nonproliferation provided in section 742.3 of the EAR. The license requirements described in this section 742.12 are not reflected on the Country Chart (Supplement No. 1 to part 738 of the EAR). Three Computer Country Tiers have been established for the purposes of these controls. Countries included in Computer Tiers 1 and 3 are listed in License Exception CTP in section 740.7 of the EAR. As of January 19, 2001 there is no longer a Computer Tier 2, and countries that were in Tier 2 are incorporated into Computer Tier 1. Computer Tier 4 consists of Cuba, Iran, Iraq, Libya, North Korea, Sudan, and Syria.

(3) Exporters must keep accurate records of each export to non-Wassenaar member countries (see Supplement No. 1 to part 743 of the EAR) of a computer with a CTP greater than 75,000 MTOPS. These records must be submitted semiannually to BIS and must contain the information as described in § 743.1 of the EAR.

(b) *Licensing policy.* Licensing policies described in this section vary according to the country of destination, and the end-use or end-user involved in the transaction. Note that in addition, license applications for items covered by § 742.12 will also be reviewed under the nuclear nonproliferation licensing policy in § 742.3(b). In certain cases, licenses may be subject to safeguard conditions. The specific conditions that may be imposed by BIS will depend on the country of destination, and the end-use or end-user of the export. BIS may also require end-use certification which, in appropriate cases, is certified by the government of the importing country. The range of possible safeguard conditions and related information are provided in Supplement No. 3 to part 742.

(1) *Computer Tier 1*—(i) *License requirement.* No license is required under this § 742.12 for exports or reexports of computers to and among countries listed in Computer Tier 1, for consumption in such countries or other disposition in accordance with the EAR.

(ii) *Licensing policy.* A license is not required under this § 742.12.

(2) [Reserved]

(3) *Computer Tier 3.* (i) *License requirement.* (A) A license is required to export or reexport computers to countries in Computer Tier 3 to nuclear, chemical, biological, or missile end-users and end-uses and military end-users and end-uses subject to license requirements under § 744.2, § 744.3, § 744.4, § 744.5, and § 744.12 of the EAR in Computer Tier 3 countries.

(B) A license is required to export or reexport computers with a CTP greater than 190,000 MTOPS to a country in Computer Tier 3.

NOTE TO PARAGRAPH (b)(3)(i) OF THIS SECTION: Exporters are required to obtain a People's Republic of China (PRC) End-User Certificate before exporting computers described by paragraph (b)(3)(i) of this section to the PRC, regardless of value. (See § 748.10(c)(3) of the EAR for information on obtaining the PRC End-User Certificate.)

(ii) *Licensing policy for nuclear, chemical, biological, or missile end-users and end-uses and military end-users and end-uses.* License applications for exports and reexports to nuclear, chemical, biological, or missile end-users and end-

uses and military end-users and end-users subject to license requirements under § 744.2, § 744.3, § 744.4, § 744.5, and § 744.12 of the EAR in countries in Computer Tier 3 will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis using the following criteria:

(A) The presence and activities of countries and end-users of national security and proliferation concern and the relationships that exist between the government of the importing country and such countries and end-users;

(B) The ultimate consignee's participation in, or support of, any of the following:

(1) Activities that involve national security concerns; or

(2) Nuclear, chemical, biological or missile proliferation activities described in part 744 of the EAR;

(C) The extent to which the importing country is involved in nuclear, chemical, biological, or missile proliferation activities described in part 744 of the EAR;

(D) The end-user, whether the end-use is single-purpose or multiple-purpose.

(iii) *Licensing policy for other end-users and end-uses.* License applications for exports and reexports to other end-uses and end-users located in Computer Tier 3 countries will generally be approved, except there is a presumption of denial for all applications for exports and reexports of high performance computers destined to Indian and Pakistani entities determined to be involved in nuclear, missile, or military activities included in Supplement No. 4 to part 744 (Entity List). All license applications for exports and reexports to India and Pakistan not meeting these criteria for presumption of denial will be considered on a case-by-case basis under other licensing policies set forth in the EAR applicable to such computers.

(iv) *Post-shipment verification.* This section outlines special post-shipment reporting requirements for exporters of certain computers to destinations in Computer Tier 3. Post-shipment reports must be submitted in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph (b)(3)(iv), and all relevant records of such exports must be kept in accordance with part 762 of the EAR.

(A) Exporters must file post-shipment reports for high performance computer exports, as well as exports of items used to enhance previously exported or reexported computers, where the CTP is greater than 190,000 MTOPS.

(B) *Information that must be included in each post-shipment report.* No later than the last day of the month following the month in which the export takes place, the exporter must submit the following information to BIS at the address listed in paragraph (b)(3)(iv)(C) of this section:

(1) Exporter name, address, and telephone number;

(2) License number;

(3) Date of export;

(4) End-user name, point of contact, address, telephone number;

(5) Carrier;

(6) Air waybill or bill of lading number;

(7) Commodity description, quantities—listed by model numbers, serial numbers, and CTP level in MTOPS; and

(8) Certification line for exporters to sign and date. The exporter must certify that the information contained in the report is accurate to the best of his or her knowledge.

NOTE TO PARAGRAPH (b)(3)(iv)(B) OF THIS SECTION: Exporters are required to provide the PRC End-User Certificate Number to BIS as part of their post-shipment report (see paragraph (b)(3)(iv) of this section). When providing the PRC End-User Certificate Number to BIS, you must identify the transaction in the post shipment report to which that PRC End-User Certificate Number applies.

(C) *Mailing address.* A copy of the post-shipment report[s] required under paragraph (b)(3)(iv)(A) of this section shall be delivered to one of the following addresses. Note that BIS will not accept reports sent C.O.D.

(1) For deliveries by U.S. postal service: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Industry and Security, P.O. Box 273, Washington, D.C. 20044, Attn: Office of Enforcement Analysis HPC Team, Room 4065.

(2) For courier deliveries: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Enforcement Analysis HPC Team, 14th Street and Constitution Ave., NW, Room 4065, Washington, DC 20230.

(4) *Computer Tier 4*—(i) *License requirement*. A license is required to export or reexport any items covered by this section to a country in Country Tier 4.

(ii) *Licensing policy*. The licensing policies for countries in Computer Tier 4 are the same as described in the following EAR sections: for Sudan see § 742.10(b); for Syria see § 742.9(b); for Cuba see § 746.2; for Iran see § 746.7; for Iraq see § 746.3; for Libya see § 746.4; and for North Korea see § 742.19(b).

(c) *Contract sanctity*. Contract sanctity provisions are not available for license applications involving exports and reexports of high performance computers.

(d) *High performance computer regime*. The United States and Japan participate in a high performance computer regime. The regime provides uniform and effective safeguards to protect high performance computers from unauthorized destinations, end-users and end-uses.

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§ 742.13 Communications intercepting devices.

(a) *License requirement*. (1) As set forth in ECCN 5A980, a license is required for the export or reexport to any destination, including Canada, of any electronic, mechanical, or other device primarily useful for surreptitious interception of wire or oral communications. This control implements a provision of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (Public Law 90-361). This license requirement is not reflected on the Country Chart (Supplement No. 1 to part 738 of the EAR).

(2) Communications intercepting devices are electronic, mechanical, or other devices that can be used for interception of wire or oral communications if their design renders them primarily useful for surreptitious listening even though they may also have innocent uses. A device is not restricted merely because it is small or

may be adapted to wiretapping or eavesdropping. Some examples of devices to which these restrictions apply are: the martini olive transmitter; the infinity transmitter; the spike mike; and the disguised microphone appearing as a wristwatch, cufflink, or cigarette pack; etc. The restrictions do not apply to devices such as the parabolic microphone or other directional microphones ordinarily used by broadcasters at sports events, since these devices are not primarily useful for surreptitious listening.

(b) *Licensing policy*. (1) License applications will generally be approved for:

(i) A provider of wire or electronic communication services or an officer, agent, or employee of, or person under contract with, such a provider in the normal course of the business of providing that wire or electronic communication service; and

(ii) Officers, agents, or employees of, or person under contract with the United States, one of the 50 States, or a political subdivision thereof, when engaged in the normal course of government activities.

(2) Other applications will generally be denied.

(c) *Contract sanctity*. Contract sanctity provisions are not available for license applications involving exports and reexports of communications interception devices.

(d) *U.S. controls*. Controls on this equipment are maintained by the United States government in accordance with the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968.

§ 742.14 Significant items: hot section technology for the development, production or overhaul of commercial aircraft engines, components, and systems.

(a) *License requirement*. Licenses are required for all destinations, except Canada, for ECCNs having an “SI” under the “Reason for Control” paragraph. These items include hot section technology for the development, production or overhaul of commercial aircraft engines controlled under ECCN 9E003.a.1. through a.12., .f, and related controls.

(b) *Licensing policy*. Pursuant to section 6 of the Export Administration Act of 1979, as amended, foreign policy